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FILED IN THE  
U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

Jul 15, 2024

SEAN F. McAVOY, CLERK

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

JOSEPH A. STANFORD,

Plaintiff,

v.

MICROSOFT INC.; CISCO  
SYSTEMS INC.; INTERNAL  
REVENUE SERVICE; and PFIZER  
INC.,

Defendants.

NO. 2:24-CV-0225-TOR  
ORDER DISMISSING COMPLAINT

BEFORE THE COURT is Plaintiff's Complaint and *ex parte* Application to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis*. ECF Nos. 1; 2. For the reasons discussed below, Plaintiff's Complaint (ECF No. 1) is **DISMISSED with prejudice** and Plaintiff's Application to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis* (ECF No. 2) is **DENIED**.

BACKGROUND

Plaintiff Joseph A. Stanford commenced this suit on June 28, 2024, against Defendants Microsoft Inc., Cisco Systems Inc., Pfizer Inc., and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). ECF No. 1. Plaintiff is proceeding *pro se*. *Id.* Plaintiff

1 paid the \$405 filing fee but simultaneously submitted an application to proceed *in*  
2 *forma pauperis*. *Id.*; ECF No. 2. Defendants have not been served.

### 3 DISCUSSION

4 Under the Prison Litigation Reform Act of 1995, the district court is required  
5 to screen a complaint filed by a party seeking to proceed *in forma pauperis*. 28  
6 U.S.C. § 1915(e); *see also Calhoun v. Stahl*, 254 F.3d 845, 845 (9th Cir. 2001)  
7 (“[T]he provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B) are not limited to prisoners.”).  
8 The court must dismiss the case if it determines that the action “fails to state a  
9 claim on which relief may be granted.” 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii).

10 “The standard for determining whether a plaintiff has failed to state a claim  
11 upon which relief can be granted under § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii) is the same as the  
12 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) standard for failure to state a claim.”  
13 *Watison v. Carter*, 668 F.3d 1108, 112 (9th Cir. 2012) (citing *Lopez v. Smith*, 203  
14 F.3d 1122, 1127-31 (9th Cir. 2000)). To avoid dismissal under Rule 12(b)(6), a  
15 complaint must comply with the pleading requirements of Federal Rule of Civil  
16 Procedure 8. *See Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007). Rule  
17 8 requires the complaint to allege “a short and plain statement of the grounds for  
18 the court’s jurisdiction” and “a short and plain statement of the claim showing that  
19 the pleader is entitled to relief.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(1)-(2). A complaint fails to  
20 state a claim upon which relief may be granted if it lacks a cognizable legal theory

1 or lacks sufficient facts to support a cognizable legal theory. *Balistreri v. Pacifica*  
2 *Police Dept.*, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1990).

3 The court construes a *pro se* plaintiff's pleadings liberally, affording him the  
4 benefit of any doubt. *Hebbe v. Pliler*, 627 F.3d 338, 342 (9th Cir. 2010) (citation  
5 omitted). However, the court is not required to "accept as true allegations that are  
6 merely conclusory, unwarranted deductions of fact, or unreasonable influences."  
7 *Sprewell v. Golden State Warriors*, 266 F.3d 979, 988 (9th Cir. 2001).

8 Even assuming this Court has subject matter jurisdiction over the action,  
9 Plaintiff has not met his burden under Rule 8(a)(2) to provide a short and plain  
10 statement of his claims showing he is entitled to relief. Plaintiff's complaint spans  
11 111 pages and is largely unintelligible. Although the complaint mentions the  
12 Fourth and Fifth Amendments of the United States Constitution and Plaintiff's  
13 *Miranda* rights<sup>1</sup> in passing, it does not allege a specific legal violation committed  
14 by Defendants, nor does it supply a specific factual basis for the claims in issue.  
15 The handwritten portion of the complaint asserts "thefts of properties" and "foul  
16 play competition" as a factual basis for Plaintiff's claims and directs the Court to  
17 review the typed attachment for further information regarding Plaintiff's claims.  
18 ECF No. 1 at 4. The typed attachment, however, fares no better. For example,  
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20 <sup>1</sup> *Miranda v. Arizona*, 384 U.S. 436, 498 (1966).

1 Plaintiff's first issue statement reads:

2 Plaintiff Joseph A. Stanford and Softwho include claims of violations  
3 of Amendment 4 right to secure of placid facts against defendants and  
4 suspicions against all corporations wherein illegal responses to society  
5 as totality reference and illegal of products to improve without  
responses no act being an act of silence to respond being responsible  
and finally defendants maintained knowledge of supremacy values  
whereto received levels of breaches and levels of support level . . .

6 ECF No. 1-1 at 43 (grammar and spelling in original). Among the injuries  
7 sustained, Plaintiff claims he incurred "aging facial and public death threats." ECF  
8 No. 1 at 5. Plaintiff seeks 900 billion dollars, full immunity, and citizenship to  
9 Australia or Canada. ECF No. 1 at 5.

10 As the foregoing makes clear, Plaintiff's complaint does not comport with  
11 the pleading requirements of Rule 8. As such, the Court must dismiss the  
12 complaint and deny Plaintiff's application to proceed *in forma pauperis*. *See* Fed.  
13 R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2); § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii).

#### 14 **OPPORTUNITY TO AMEND**

15 Unless it is absolutely clear that amendment would be futile, a *pro se* litigant  
16 must be given the opportunity to amend his complaint to correct any deficiencies.  
17 *Noll v. Carlson*, 809 F.2d 1446, 1448 (9th Cir. 1987), superseded by statute, 28  
18 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2), as recognized in *Aktar v. Mesa*, 698 F.3d 1202, 1212 (9th Cir.  
19 2012). The Court finds it absolutely clear that no amendment will cure the  
20 deficiencies in Plaintiff's complaint. Therefore, the Court dismisses Plaintiff's

1 complaint with prejudice.

2 **SEALING STATUS**

3 Plaintiff's complaint is presently unsealed and contains an unredacted  
4 photocopy of his U.S. passport. ECF No. 1 at 7-8. This private information, which  
5 is available on the public docket, could compromise Plaintiff's personal security.  
6 The Court therefore finds a compelling reason exists to *sua sponte* seal pages 7 and  
7 8 of the complaint. *See Kamakana v. City & Cnty. of Honolulu*, 447 F.3d 1172,  
8 1178-79 (9th Cir. 2006) (a district court's decision to seal a judicial record must be  
9 based on a compelling reason supported by specific factual findings) (citations  
10 omitted).

11 **ACCORDINGLY, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:**

12 Plaintiff's Complaint (ECF No. 1) is **DISMISSED** with prejudice.

13 Plaintiff's *ex parte* Application to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis* (ECF No. 2) is  
14 **DENIED**.

15 The District Court Executive is directed to enter this Order and judgment in  
16 favor of Defendants, furnish a copies to Plaintiff, seal pages 7 and 8 of Plaintiff's  
17 complaint (ECF No. 1), and **CLOSE** the file.

18 DATED July 15, 2024.



A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Thomas O. Rice".

THOMAS O. RICE  
United States District Judge